



جامعة الملك سعود

PHYSIOLOGY

MORPHINE ACADEMY

MORPHINE
ACADEMY



PHYSIOLOGY

FACULTY OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES

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LECTURE 8, PART (2):ACTION POTENTIAL AND CONTRACTION
OF CARDIAC CONTRACTILE FIBERS

Objectives

1. Discuss **histology of cardiac muscle tissue**.
2. Discuss **action potential and contraction of contractile fibers**.
3. Describe **electrocardiogram as well as the cardiac cycle**.

(Pages 702-718, 720-726 of the reference).

يحتوي القلب على اربع حجرات Chamber على الجهة اليمنى في 2chamber والجهة اليسرى
الحجرات التي من الاعلى يسمى atrium والتي من الاسفل ventricle

هسا في عنا الشريان الي لونه أحمر عشان يحمل اكسجين ومغذيات
والوريد الي لونه ازرق عشان يحمل ثاني اكسيد الكربون
وكمان الجزء اليسار من القلب نمثله باللون الاحمر لانه محمول بالاكسجين
والجزء اليمين نمثله باللون الازرق لانه محمول بثاني اكسيد الكربون

هسا الشريان بطلع من الجزء الايسر من القلب الى جميع اجزاء الجسم
وبعدين برجع الوريد من خلايا الجسم الى الجهة اليمنى من القلب

اسم الوريد الي بيكون في الاجزاء العليا من الجسم يسمى superior vena cava
اسم الوريد الي بيكون في الاجزاء السفلية من الجسم يسمى inferior vena cava

حجم ventricle اكبر من حجم atrium لانه load الجهد او القوة المطلوبة لضخ الدم عليهم اعلى

THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM: THE HEART

- The **heart contributes to homeostasis** by pumping blood through blood vessels to the tissues of the body to deliver oxygen and nutrients and remove wastes.
- The cardiovascular system consists of the blood, the heart, and blood vessels.

HISTOLOGY OF CARDIAC MUSCLE TISSUE

- Compared with skeletal muscle fibers, **cardiac muscle fibers are shorter** in length. They also **exhibit branching**, which gives individual cardiac muscle fibers a “stair-step” appearance.
- Cardiac muscle fibers **connect to neighboring fibers by intercalated discs**, which contain desmosomes, which hold the fibers together, and **gap junctions**, which allow muscle action potentials to conduct from one muscle fiber to its neighbors.
- Gap unit. junctions allow the entire myocardium of the **atria** or the **ventricles** to contract as a single, coordinated.

Skeletal muscle

Semi-consciously controlled

Chemical Synapse

هي منطقة اتصال بين خلويتين عصبيتين يتم فيها نقل الإشارة العصبية باستخدام نوافل كيميائية وليس عبر قنوات مباشرة.

العضلة او fiber تحتوي على اكثر من نواة

skeletal muscle fibers are taller

مقارنة

Cardiac muscle

unconsciously controlled

Auto-rhythmicity

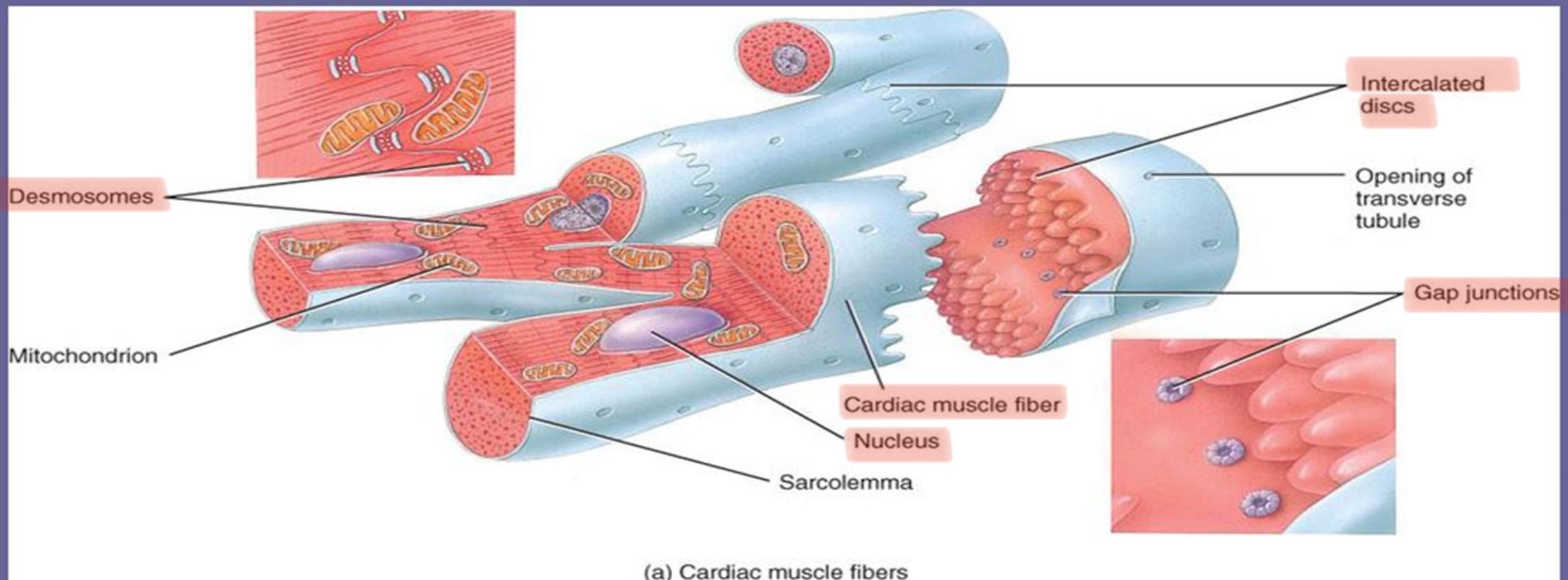
هي قدرة بعض الخلايا، مثل خلايا العقد القلبية (AV node و SA node)، على إنتاج جهد الفعل Action Potential من تلقاء نفسها بدون أي تحفيز عصبي خارجي

فيها Electrical synapses تحتوي على قنوات تسمح بانتقال الأيونات بسرعة بين الخلايا. وهذا يؤدي إلى انتشار Action Potential بين الخلايا القلبية بسرعة وتناغم.

العضلة او fiber تحتوي على نواة واحدة

cardiac muscle fibers are shorter

Cardiac Muscle Histology



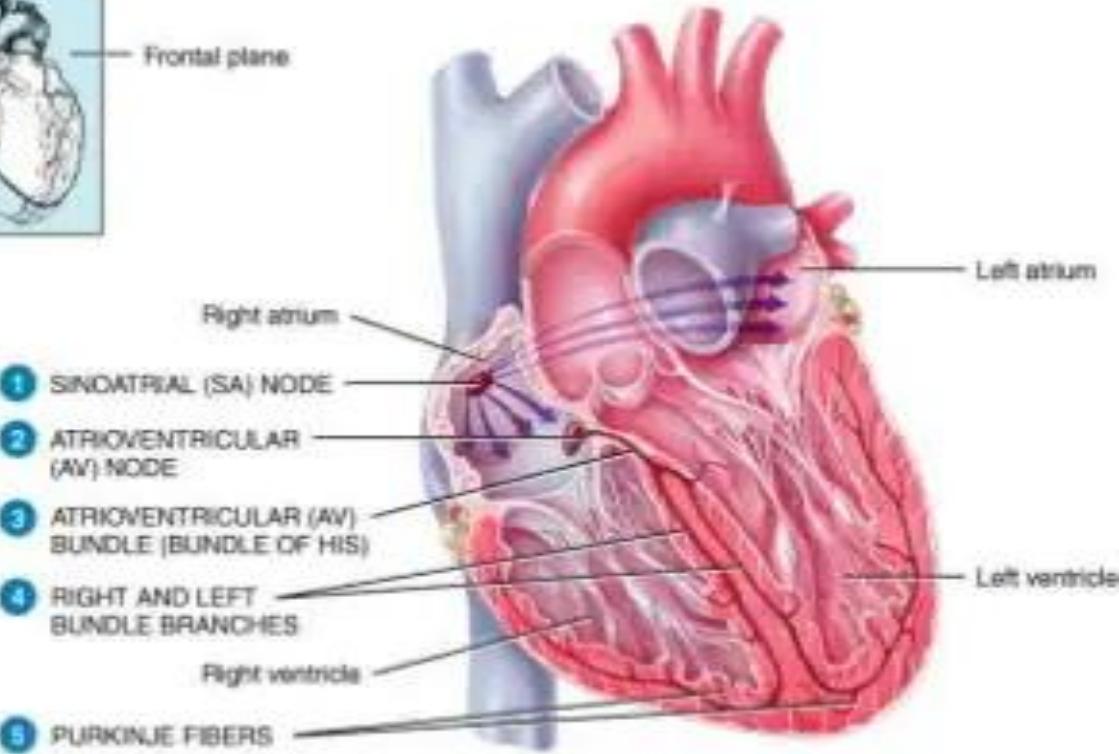
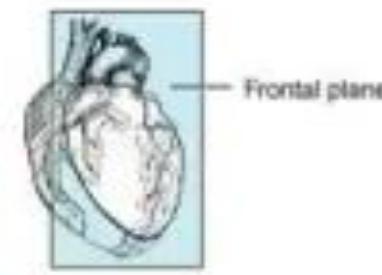
- Branching, intercalated discs with gap junctions, involuntary, striated, single central nucleus per cell

AUTORHYTHMIC FIBERS:THE CONDUCTION SYSTEM

- ✓ **An inherent and rhythmical electrical activity is the reason for the heart's lifelong beat.**
ال الطبيعي والمنتظم النشاط الكهربائي
إن هو السبب وراء نبضات القلب المستمرة مدى الحياة
- ✓ **The source of this electrical activity is a network of specialized cardiac muscle fibers called autorhythmic fibers because they are self-excitatory.**
مصدر قابلة للإثارة الذاتية
تولد بشكل متكرر
- ✓ **Autorhythmic fibers repeatedly generate action potentials that trigger heart contractions.**
انقباضات القلب

Locations of autorhythmic cells

- ❖ **Sinoatrial node (SA node)** موقعها
Specialized region in right atrial wall
near opening of superior vena cava.
- ❖ **Atrioventricular node (AV node)** موقعها
Small bundle of specialized cardiac cells located at base of right atrium near septum
- ❖ **Bundle of His (atrioventricular bundle)**
Cells originate at AV node and enters interventricular septum
Divides to form right and left bundle branches which travel down septum, curve around tip of ventricular chambers, travel back toward atria along outer walls
- ❖ **Purkinje fibers**
Small, terminal fibers that extend from bundle of His and spread throughout ventricular myocardium



(a) Anterior view of frontal section

20-10



كل chamber ي يكون **Depolarization** في **Contraction** و ي يكون **Hyperpolarization** او **Repolarization**

اول chamber يصب فيها الدم

هي right atrium ي يكون **Repolarization**

Right atrium **Relaxation**

Right atrium **filling**

Right atrium **Diastole**

في صمام بين right ventricle و Right atrium يسمى **Tricuspid valve**
ما بفتح الا في اتجاه واحد الى الاسفل
و هون بصير لما ينتقل الدم بيعبي right ventricle

Right atrium **Depolarization**

Right atrium **Contraction**

Right atrium **Activation**

Right atrium **Systole**

Right ventricle **Relaxation**

right ventricle **filling**

right ventricle **Diastole**

في صمام بين Pulmonary semilunar valve والرئتين في Pulmonary artery هو right ventricle

Right ventricle **Depolarization**

Right ventricle **Contraction**

Right ventricle **Systole**

Pulmonary Circulation

الدورة التي يذهب فيها الدم إلى الرئتين ليأخذ أكسجين
الشريان Artery سيكون محمل بثاني أكسيد الكربون
الوريد Vein سيكون محمل بالاكسجين

ومن Right ventricle يدفع الدم غير المؤكسد عبر Pulmonary semilunar valve إلى الرئتين ويذهب الدم إلى الحويصلات الهوائية Alveoli ويتم تبادل الغازات ، الدم يأخذ الأكسجين ويخرج ثاني أكسيد الكربون ويرجع الدم المؤكسد إلى right veins ويدخل إلى القلب في left atrium

left atrium **Repolarization**

left atrium **filling**

left atrium **Diastole**

بعدين الصمام بين left atrium و left ventricle يسمى Bicuspid valve (Mitral valve)

left atrium **Depolarization**
left atrium **Contraction**
left atrium **Systole**

left ventricle **filling**
left ventricle **Diastole**

وبعد ما يسخر **Bicuspid valve**

left ventricle **Depolarization**
left ventricle **Contraction**
left ventricle **Systole**

وبين **Aortic semilunar valve** في صمام aorta و left ventricle

بفتح هذا الصمام **Aortic semilunar valve** بعد ما يعمل left ventricle وبعدين عن طريق Aorta هو أكبر وأقوى شريان في جسم الإنسان يسمح للدم المؤكسد بالذهاب إلى جميع أجزاء الجسم

Systemic Circulation

الدورة التي توصل الأكسجين إلى كل خلايا الجسم
الشريان Artery سيكون محمل بالاكسجين
الوريد Vein سيكون محمل بثاني أكسيد الكربون

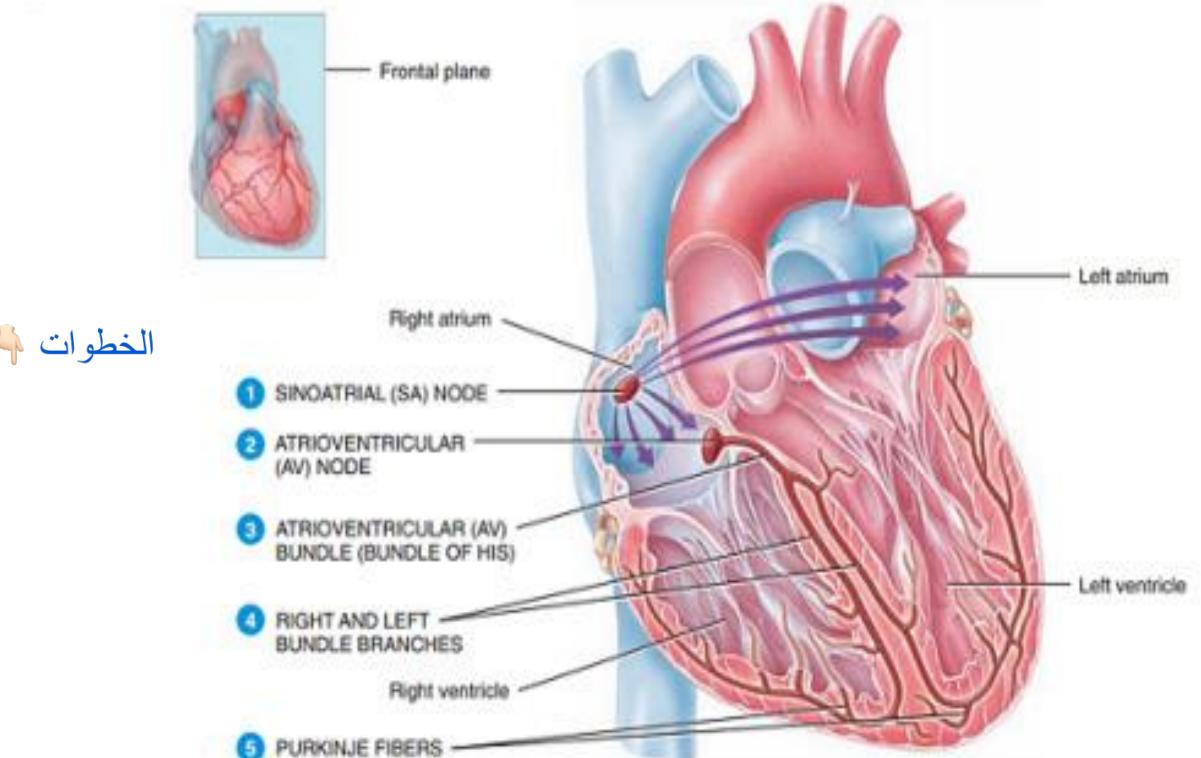
AUTORHYTHMIC FIBERS:THE CONDUCTION SYSTEM

هذه **Autorhythmic fibers** تعمل كمنظم لضربات القلب

1. They act as a **pacemaker** (electrical excitation that causes contraction of the heart).
إثارة كهربائية تسبب انقباض القلب
2. They **form the cardiac conduction system**.
3. Cardiac **action potentials** propagate through the conduction system in the following sequence:
 - **Cardiac excitation** normally **begins** in the **sinoatrial (SA) node**.
أول خطوة

Figure 20.10 The conduction system of the heart. Autorhythmic fibers in the SA node, located in the right atrial wall (a), act as the heart's pacemaker, initiating cardiac action potentials (b) that cause contraction of the heart's chambers.

 The conduction system ensures that the chambers of the heart contract in a coordinated manner.



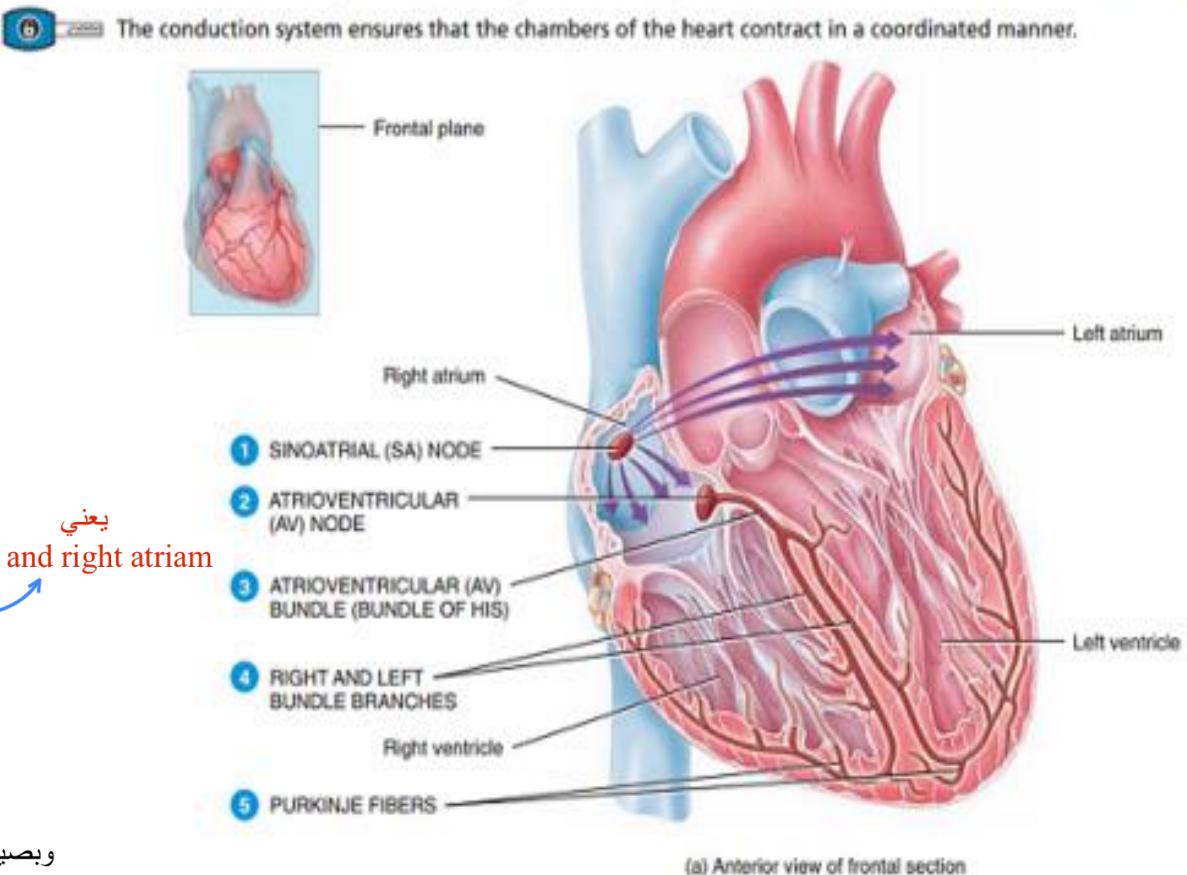
(a) Anterior view of frontal section

AUTORHYTHMIC FIBERS: THE CONDUCTION SYSTEM

يعني ما بتضليش ثابتة عند 70 mV مثلاً.

- **SA node cells do not have a stable resting potential.** Rather, they repeatedly depolarize to threshold spontaneously. **The spontaneous depolarization is a pacemaker potential.** بدل ذلك هي بتتصعد لحالها شوي بشكل تلقائي بدون أي محفز خارج هذا الصعود البطيء هو اللي بنسميه Pacemaker Potential يوصل يعني بثير
- When the pacemaker potential reaches threshold, it triggers an action potential. Each action potential from the SA node propagates throughout both atria via gap junctions in the intercalated discs of atrial muscle fibers. Following the action potential, the two atria contract at the same time. وبصير انه بانقبضوا معاً بنفس الوقت left and right atrium

Figure 20.10 The conduction system of the heart. Autorhythmic fibers in the SA node, located in the right atrial wall (a), act as the heart's pacemaker, initiating cardiac action potentials (b) that cause contraction of the heart's chambers.

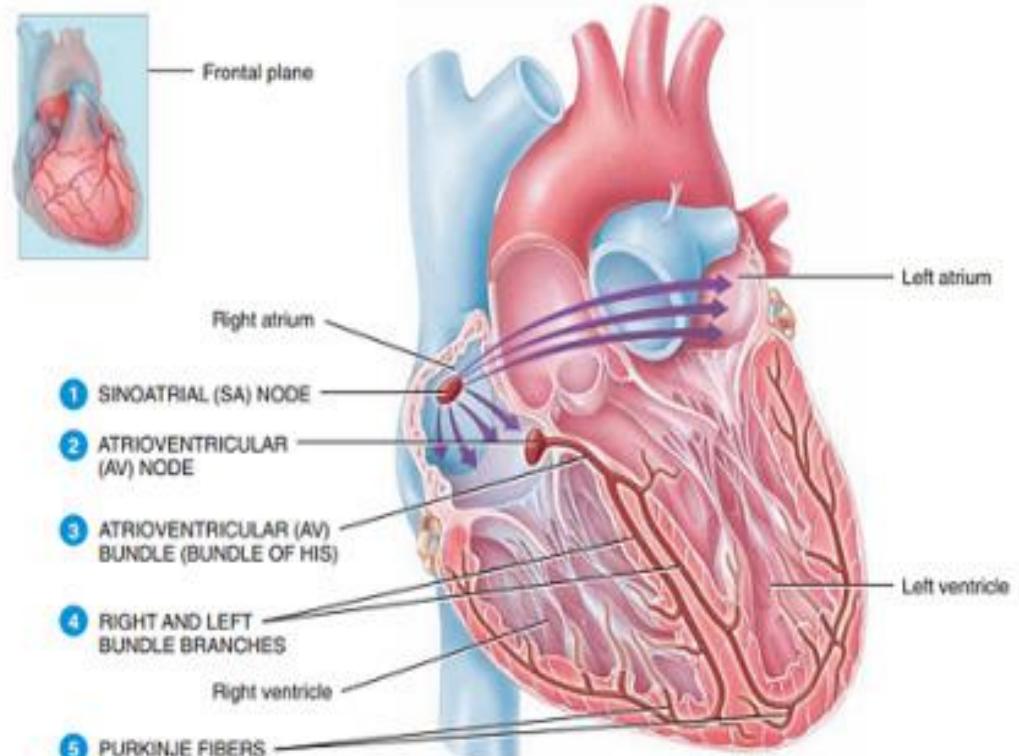


AUTORHYTHMIC FIBERS:THE CONDUCTION SYSTEM

- By conducting along atrial muscle fibers, the **action potential reaches the atrioventricular (AV) node.** ثاني خطوة بنوصل هون
- At the AV node, the action potential slows considerably as a result of various differences in cell structure in the AV node. This delay provides time for the **atria to empty their blood into the ventricles.** هذا التأخير بعطي atria وقت عشان يضخ كل الدم في ventricles.

Figure 20.10 The conduction system of the heart. Autorhythmic fibers in the SA node, located in the right atrial wall (a), act as the heart's pacemaker, initiating cardiac action potentials (b) that cause contraction of the heart's chambers.

(b) The conduction system ensures that the chambers of the heart contract in a coordinated manner.

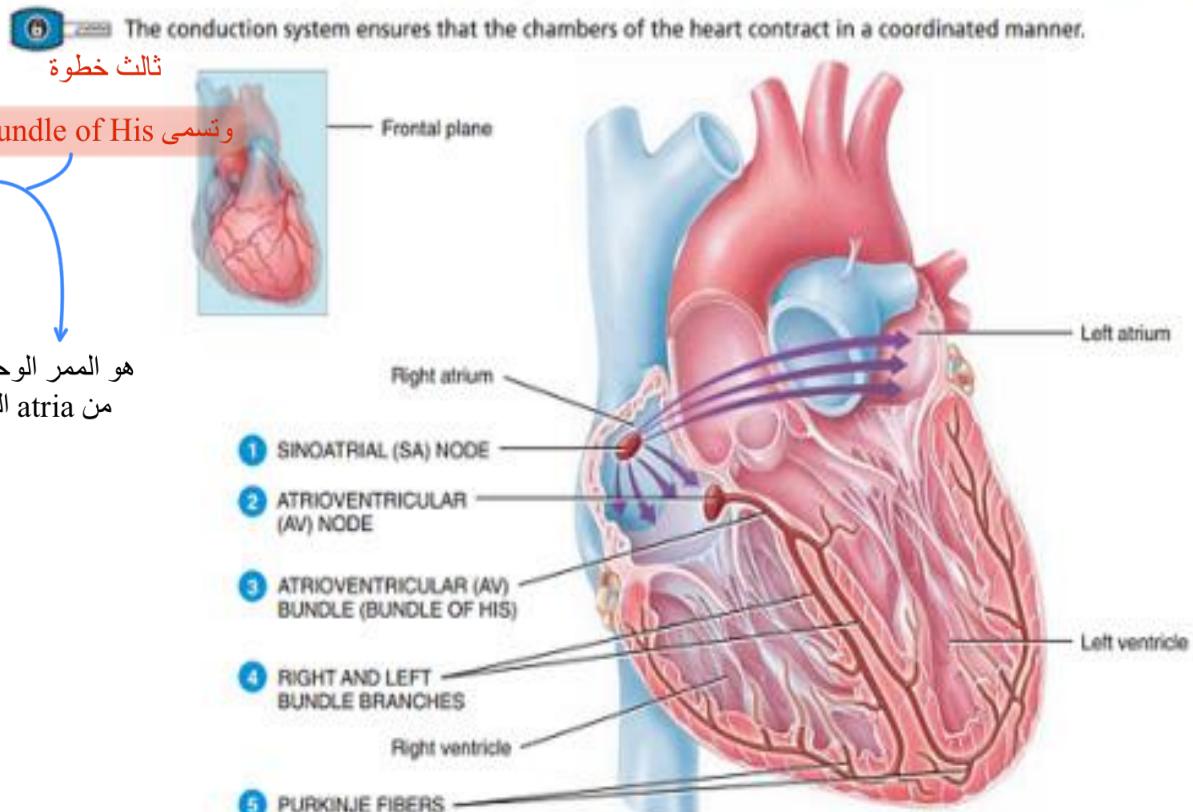


(a) Anterior view of frontal section

AUTORHYTHMIC FIBERS:THE CONDUCTION SYSTEM

- From the AV node, the action potential enters the **atrioventricular (AV) bundle**. **This bundle is the only site where action potentials can conduct from the atria to the ventricles.**
- After propagating through the AV bundle, the **action potential enters both the right and left bundle branches**.

Figure 20.10 The conduction system of the heart. Autorhythmic fibers in the SA node, located in the right atrial wall (a), act as the heart's pacemaker, initiating cardiac action potentials (b) that cause contraction of the heart's chambers.



(a) Anterior view of frontal section

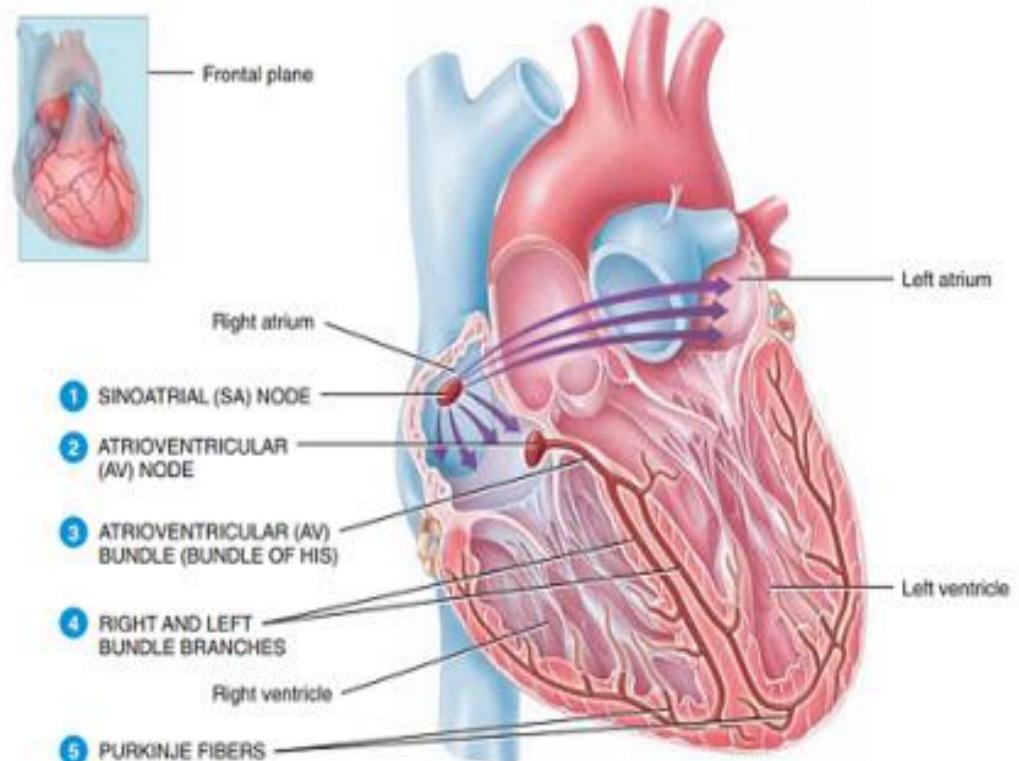
AUTORHYTHMIC FIBERS:THE CONDUCTION SYSTEM

آخر خطوة

- Finally, the large-diameter Purkinje fibers rapidly conduct the action potential beginning at the apex of the heart upward to the remainder of the ventricular myocardium. Then the ventricles contract, pushing the blood upward toward the semilunar valves.

Figure 20.10 The conduction system of the heart. Autorhythmic fibers in the SA node, located in the right atrial wall (a), act as the heart's pacemaker, initiating cardiac action potentials (b) that cause contraction of the heart's chambers.

(b) The conduction system ensures that the chambers of the heart contract in a coordinated manner.



(a) Anterior view of frontal section

هسا عشان يصير في عنا contraction action potential لازم يكون في عنا Auto-rhythmicity يعني هو مكهرب وكل جزء فيه قادر على انتاج action potential عصبي لذلك في Conductive Pathway الذي يمر في اربع مراحل :

اولا - **SA node** هي عقدة موجودة على طرف right atrium تعمل على انتاج action potential تسمى "Pacemaker of the heart"

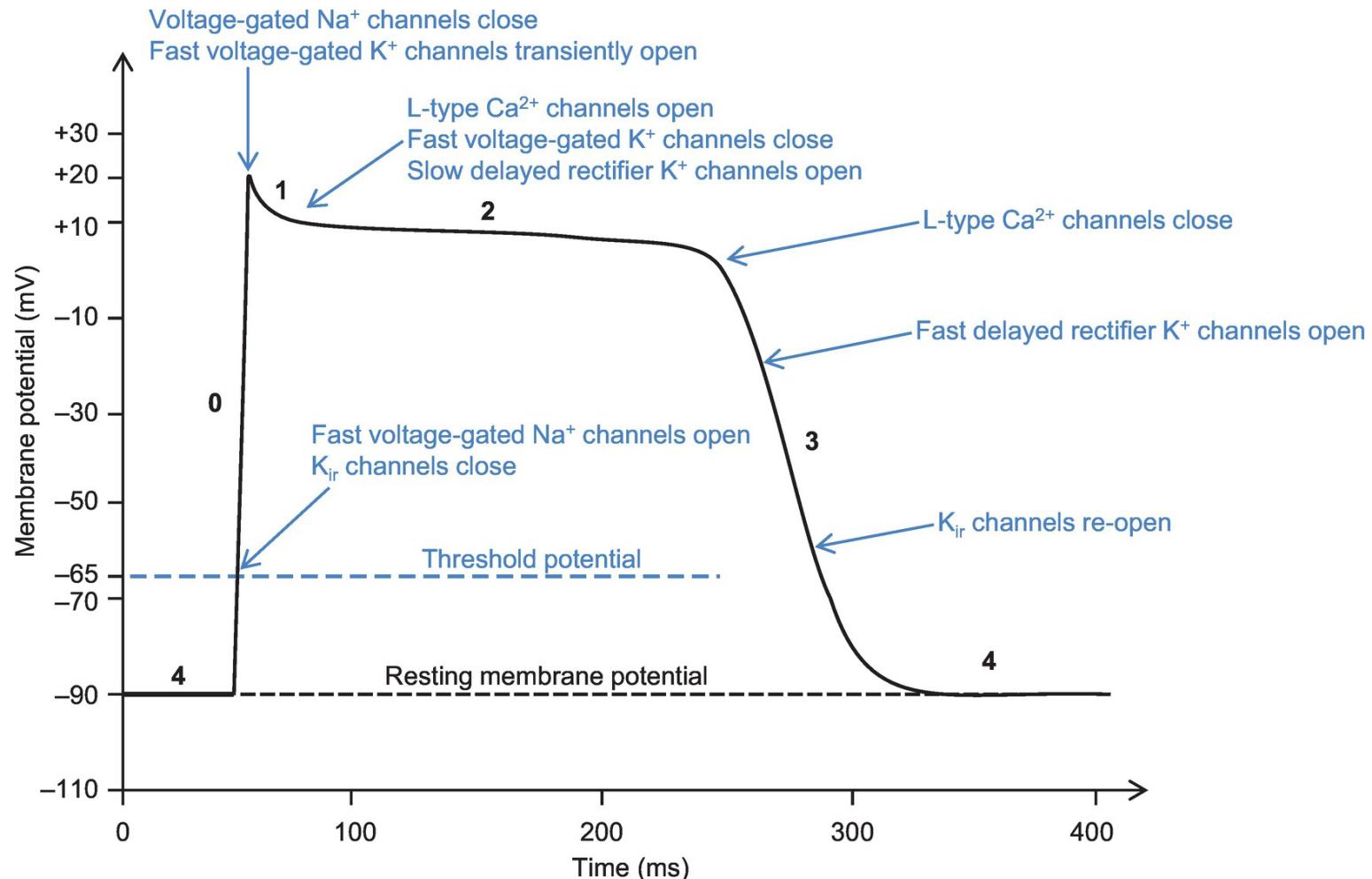
ثانيا - ينتقل عبر gap junction الى عقدة اخرى موجودة بين atrium و **AV node** تسمى ventricle

ثالثا - وبعدين بطلع هذا action potential الى الياف بتتفرع الى الجهة اليمين والشمال تسمى **Bundle of His**

رابعا - بعدين ينتقل الى الجهة اليمين والشمال من **Purkinje fibers**

سرعة action potential تعتمد على حجم medium في **SA node** تكون متوسطة في **AV node** تكون صغيرة في **Bundle of His** تكون كبيرة في **Purkinje fibers** تكون أكبر

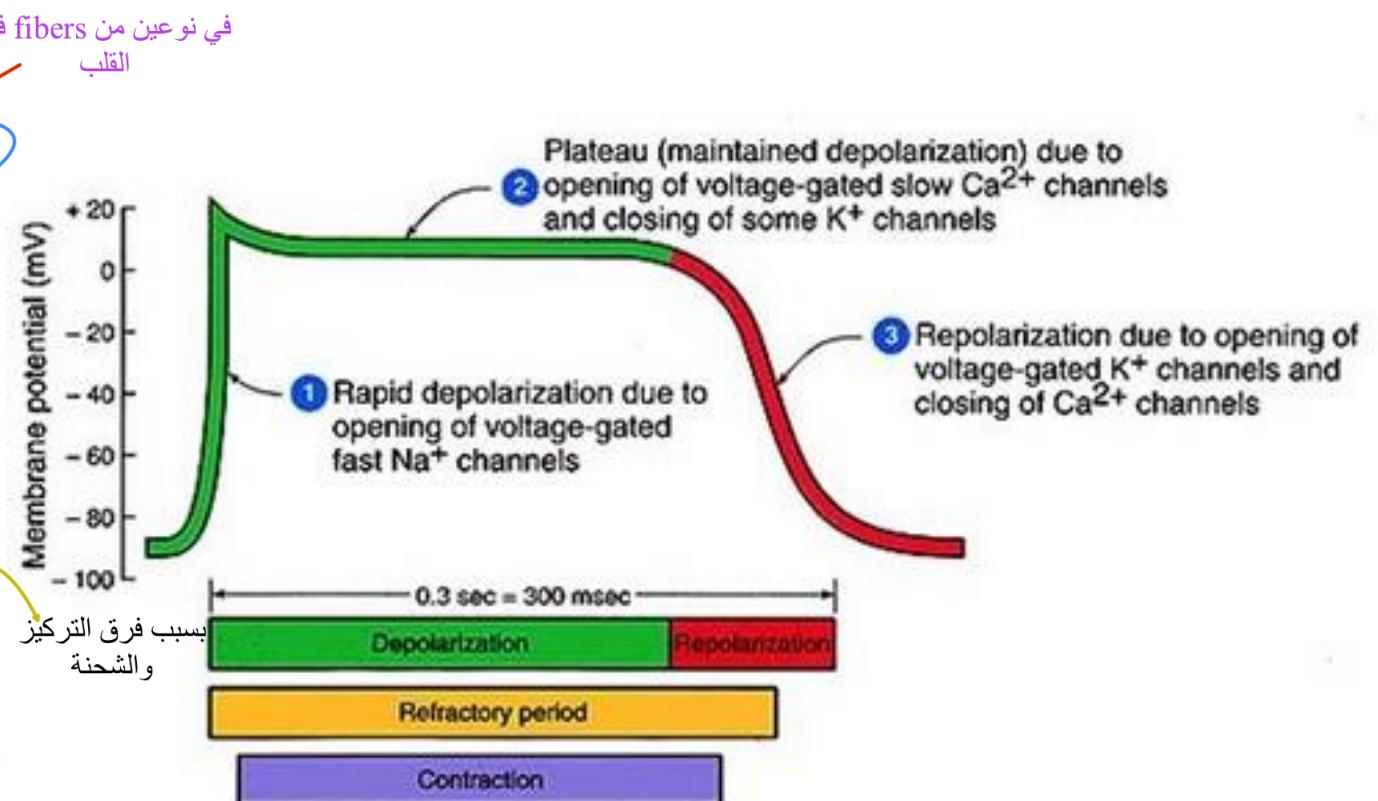
ACTION POTENTIAL AND CONTRACTION OF CONTRACTILE FIBERS



ACTION POTENTIAL AND CONTRACTION OF CONTRACTILE FIBERS

❖ Depolarization:

Unlike autorhythmic fibers, **contractile fibers** have a stable resting membrane potential that is close to -90 mV. When a contractile fiber is brought to threshold by an action potential from neighboring fibers, its voltage-gated **fast Na ion channels open**. Inflow of Na ions down the electrochemical gradient produces a rapid depolarization. Within a few milliseconds, the fast Na ion channels automatically inactivate and Na ions inflow decreases.



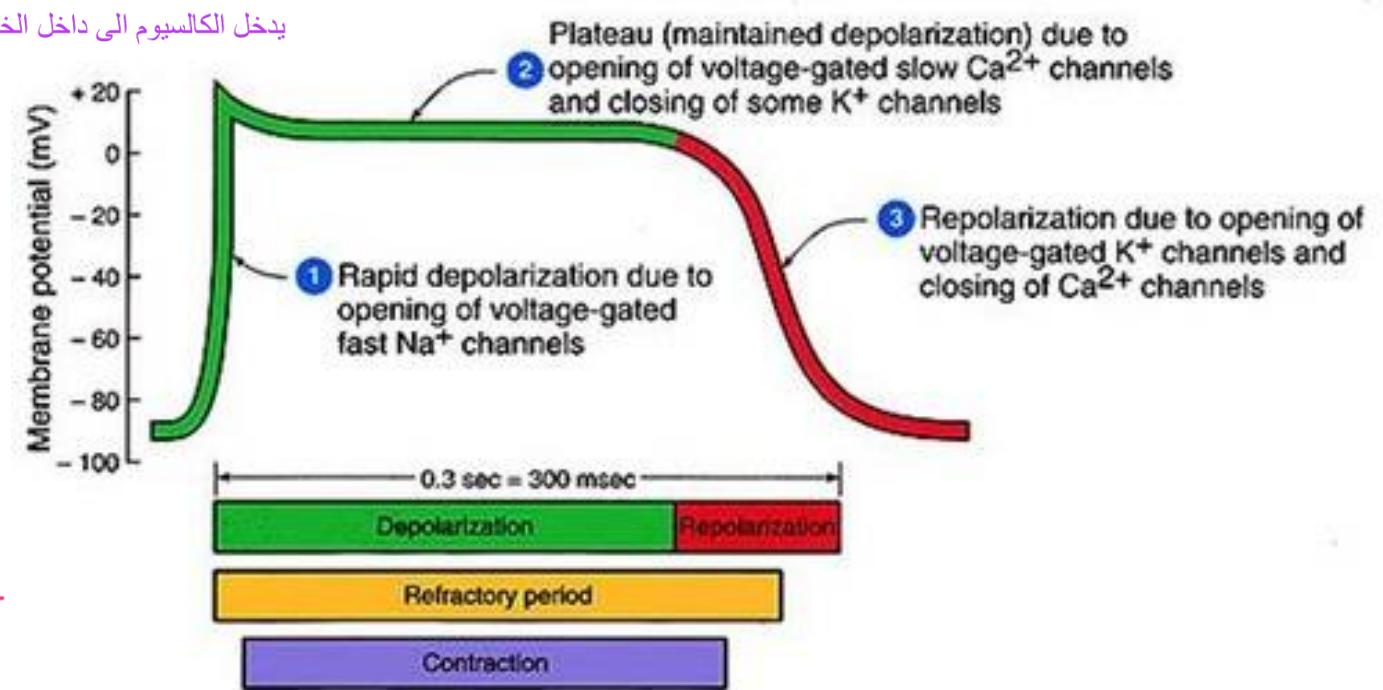
قنوات الصوديوم تتوقف تلقائياً عن العمل وبالتالي يقل دخول الصوديوم وينتهي طور الـ depolarization

هذه التي
كانت في
SA node

دخول أيونات
الصوديوم
 Na^+ إلى داخل
الخلية

ACTION POTENTIAL AND CONTRACTION OF CONTRACTILE FIBERS

❖ **Plateau:** A period of maintained depolarization. It is due in part to **opening of voltage-gated slow calcium ions channels** in the sarcolemma. The increased calcium ions concentration in the cytosol ultimately triggers contraction. Several different types of voltage-gated **potassium ions channels** are also found in the sarcolemma of a **contractile fiber** (calcium ions inflow just balances potassium ions outflow).

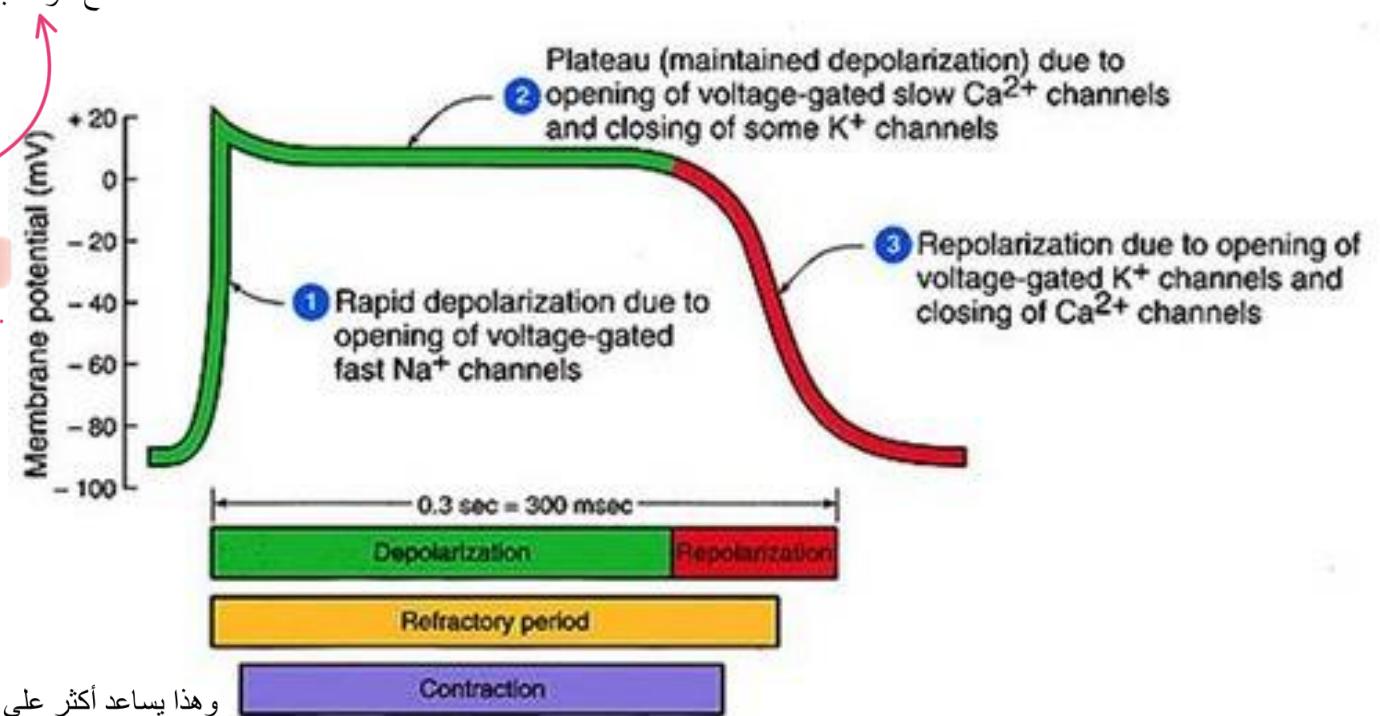


النتيجة ان الداخل يوازن الخارج
دخول Ca^{2+} يعادل خروج K^+
فما بصير انخفاض سريع في الجهد مثل باقي الخلايا هيك يبقى الجهد ثابتاً لفترة

ACTION POTENTIAL AND CONTRACTION OF CONTRACTILE FIBERS

❖ **Repolariзation:** After a delay (which is particularly prolonged in cardiac muscle), **additional voltage-gated potassium ions channels open**. Outflow of potassium ions restores the negative resting membrane potential (-90 mV). At the same time, the **calcium channels** in the sarcolemma and the sarcoplasmic reticulum are **closing**, which also contributes to repolarization.

فتاح قنوات بوتاسيوم اضافية يخرج من الخلية بقوة وهذا يساعد أكثر على رجوع الجهد ليكون سلبياً



خروج K^+ يحمل شحنة موجبة للخارج فيبصير داخل الخلية أكثر سلبية هذا يعيد الجهد نحو -90 mV

الدم لما ملء right atrium left atrium صار في عدك Depolarization كيف هيك وبعدين بتفتح قنوات الصوديوم وبلش contraction وفتح left ventreicle right ventreicle و بلش ملء Bicuspid valve Tricuspid valve والاشي المميز في عضله القلب كمان انه انه بس تسكر قنوات الصوديوم بتفتح قنوات الكالسيوم وليش الكالسيوم ؟ عشان اضمن انه كل الدم الموجود في right atrium left atrium كله طلع الى right ventreicle عن طريق اني تكون عمليه contraction اطول ولما ينتهي Depolarization ببلش اشي اسمه Plateau وهذا السبب انه حجم AV node gap في عشان ما بدبي action potantial ينتقل بسرعة عشان ينتهي كل contractions وبعدين بتسكر قنوات الكالسيوم وبتفتح قنوات البوتاسيوم وبصير عنا Repolarization

كمية الطاقة ATP التي تحتاجها عضلة القلب اكثرب من العضلات الاخرى والكالسيوم المخزن في عضله القلب اعلى من العضلات الاخرى عشان دائمًا تعمل

Action potential

في الخلايا العصبية الاخرى

Resting Potential
-70v

Threshold
-55v

Depolarization
+35v

في الخلايا القلبية

Resting Potential
-90v

Threshold
-65v

Depolarization
+20v

ACTION POTENTIAL AND CONTRACTION OF CONTRACTILE FIBERS

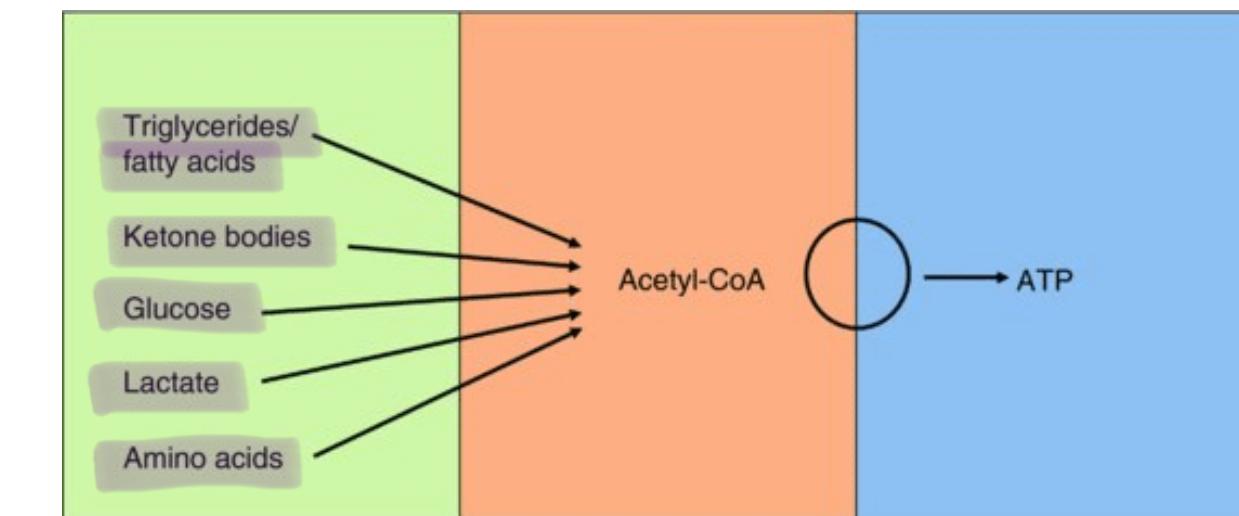
- The mechanism of contraction is similar in cardiac and skeletal muscle:
 - The electrical activity (**action potential**) leads to the **mechanical response (contraction)** after a short delay.
مع ارتفاع تركيز الكالسيوم يرتبط أيون الكالسيوم بالبروتين troponin
 - As calcium concentration rises **inside** a **contractile fiber**, calcium ion binds to the regulatory protein **troponin**, which allows the **actin and myosin filaments to begin sliding past one another**, and tension starts to develop.
ما يسمح لخيوط actin و myosin بالانزلاق فوق بعضها البعض
 - Substances that alter the movement of calcium ions through **slow calcium ions channels** influence the **strength of heart contractions**. Epinephrine, for example, increases contraction force by enhancing calcium ions flow into the cytosol.
هي الفترة الزمنية اللي خلالها لا يمكن إثارة انقباض آخر مهما وصلت إشارة كهربائية.
- In muscle, the refractory period is the time interval during which a second contraction cannot be triggered. The refractory period of a cardiac muscle fiber lasts longer than the contraction itself. As a result, another contraction cannot begin until relaxation is well under way. Their pumping function depends on **alternating contraction** (when they **eject blood**) and **relaxation** (when they **refill**).

يعني: الخلية
بحاجة وقت
لستعيد قدرتها
على الانقباض
مجدداً.
لا يمكن أن
يبدأ انقباض
جديد قبل أن
تبدأ الخلية
بالاسترخاء

ATP PRODUCTION IN CARDIAC MUSCLE

تنتج عضلة القلب كمية قليلة من ATP

- In contrast to skeletal muscle, cardiac muscle produces little of the ATP it needs by anaerobic cellular respiration.
- Cardiac muscle fibers use several fuels to power mitochondrial ATP production. In a person at rest, the heart's ATP comes mainly from oxidation of fatty acids (60%) and glucose (35%), with smaller contributions from lactic acid, amino acids, and ketone bodies. During exercise, the heart's use of lactic acid, produced by actively contracting skeletal muscles, rises.



ELECTROCARDIOGRAM

- As action potentials propagate through the heart, they generate electrical currents that can be detected at the surface of the body. An electrocardiogram, abbreviated either ECG or EKG (from the German word Elektrokardiogram), is a recording of these electrical signals.

والأداة المستخدمة لتسجيل التغيرات هي

جهاز تخطيط القلب

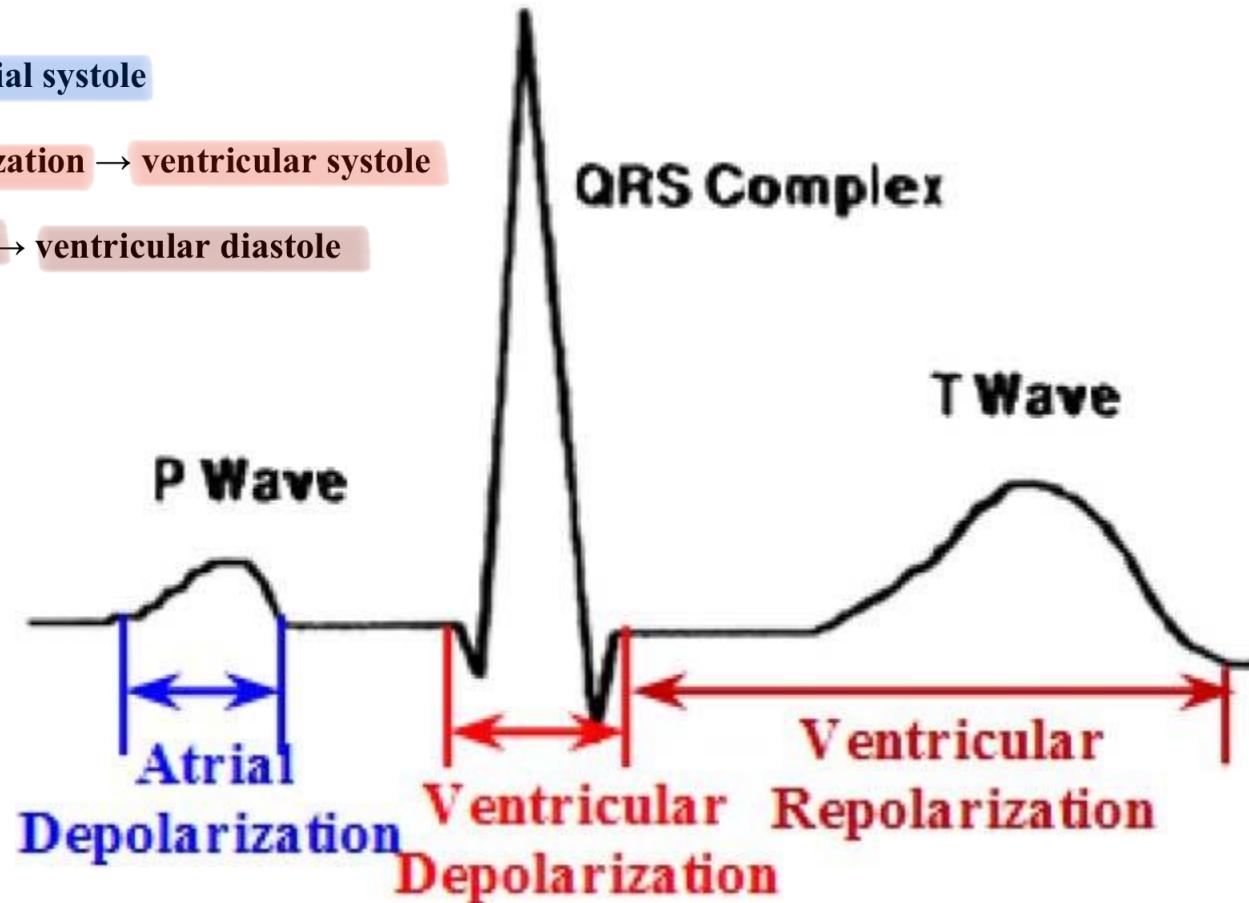
- The instrument used to record the changes is an electrocardiograph.
- By comparing these records with one another and with normal records, it is possible to determine:
 - (1) if the conducting pathway is abnormal.
 - (2) if the heart is enlarged.
 - (3) if certain regions of the heart are damaged.
 - (4) the cause of chest pain.

ELECTROCARDIOGRAM

P wave → atrial depolarization → atrial systole

QRS complex → ventricular depolarization → ventricular systole

T wave → ventricular repolarization → ventricular diastole



في حالات مرضية : ECG في Pathological Condition

- في ناس عندهم بيكون عندهم Depolarization اطول يعني بيكون عندهم تضخم atrium يا في احد Enlargement او في كليهما
- في ناس ما بتظهر QRS بلمرة وهذا لا يعني انه ما عندهم ventricle ، الطبيعي عدد ضربات القلب 70 الى 100 beat per minute بس اذا زاد كثير الى 180 و 200 تكون حركة ventricle جدا سريعة لدرجة انه ECG ما بلحق يطلع QRS
- في ناس بطول على بيلما اطلع QRS هدول الناس بيكون عندهم مشكله في AV node

ELECTROCARDIOGRAM

- In reading an ECG, the size of the **waves** can provide clues to abnormalities.
- 1. **Larger P waves** indicate enlargement of an atrium.
موت جزء من عضلة القلب بسبب انقطاع إمداد الدم عن هذا الجزء
- 2. An **enlarged Q wave** may indicate a myocardial infarction.
- 3. An **enlarged R wave** generally indicates enlarged ventricles.
يوصى كمية غير كافية من الأكسجين
- 4. The **T wave** is flatter than normal when the heart muscle is receiving insufficient oxygen—as, for example, in coronary artery disease. The T wave may be elevated in hyperkalaemia (high blood K ions level).

يرتفع

ELECTROCARDIOGRAM

- Analysis of an ECG also involves measuring the time spans between waves, which are called intervals or segments.
- P–Q interval is the time from the beginning of the P wave to the beginning of the QRS complex. It represents the conduction time from the beginning of atrial excitation to the beginning of ventricular excitation.
- The S–T segment, which begins at the end of the S wave and ends at the beginning of the T wave, represents the time when the ventricular contractile fibers are depolarized during the plateau phase of the action potential.

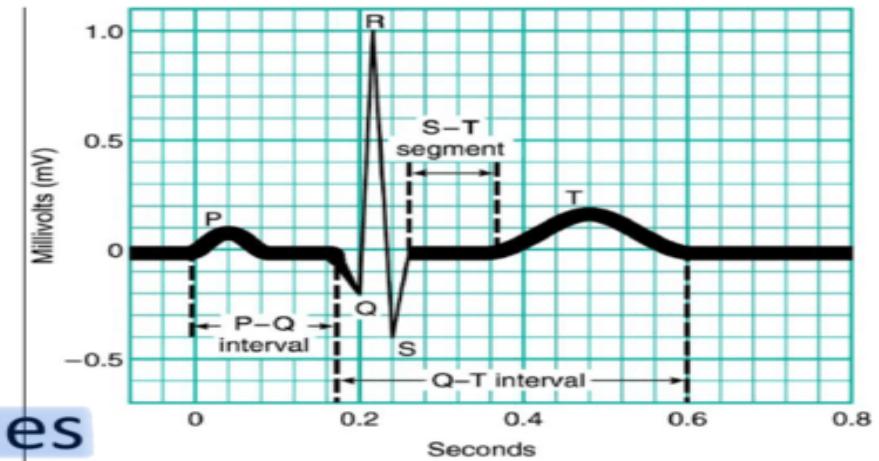
ELECTROCARDIOGRAM

- The **Q-T interval** extends from the start of the QRS complex to the end of the T wave. It is the time from the beginning of ventricular depolarization to the end of ventricular repolarization.

The Electrocardiogram

- The major deflections and intervals in a normal ECG include:

- P wave - atrial depolarization
- P-Q interval - time it takes for the atrial kick to fill the ventricles
- QRS wave - ventricular depolarization and atrial repolarization
- S-T segment - time it takes to empty the ventricles before they repolarize (the T wave)



CORRELATION OF ECG WAVES WITH ATRIAL AND VENTRICULAR SYSTOLE

- The term **systole** refers to the phase of contraction.
- The phase of relaxation is **diastole**.
- **The ECG waves predict the timing of atrial and ventricular systole and diastole.**
 - ❖ As the atrial contractile fibers depolarize, the **P wave** appears in the ECG.
 - ❖ After the P wave begins, the atria contract (atrial systole).
 - ❖ The action potential propagates rapidly again after entering the AV bundle. About 0.2 sec after onset of the P wave, it has propagated through the bundle branches, Purkinje fibers, and the entire ventricular myocardium.
ينتشر بسرعة
 - ❖ Contraction of ventricular contractile fibers (ventricular systole) begins shortly after the **QRS complex** appears and continues during the **S-T segment**.
 - ❖ Repolarization of ventricular contractile fibers produces the **T wave** in the ECG about after the onset of the P wave.
 - ❖ Shortly after the T wave begins, the ventricles start to relax (ventricular diastole). Ventricular repolarization is complete and ventricular contractile fibers are relaxed.

THE CARDIAC CYCLE: PRESSURE AND VOLUME CHANGES DURING THE CARDIAC CYCLE

○ Atrial Systole:

- Atrial depolarization causes atrial systole.
- The ventricles are relaxed (The end of atrial systole is also the end of ventricular diastole (relaxation)).

○ Ventricular Systole:

- The ventricles are contracting.
- At the same time, the atria are relaxed.

الخلاصة انه واحد بشتغل systole وواحد بستريح diastole وبعدين العكس

Atrial Systole = ventricular diastole

Ventricular Systole = Atrial diastole

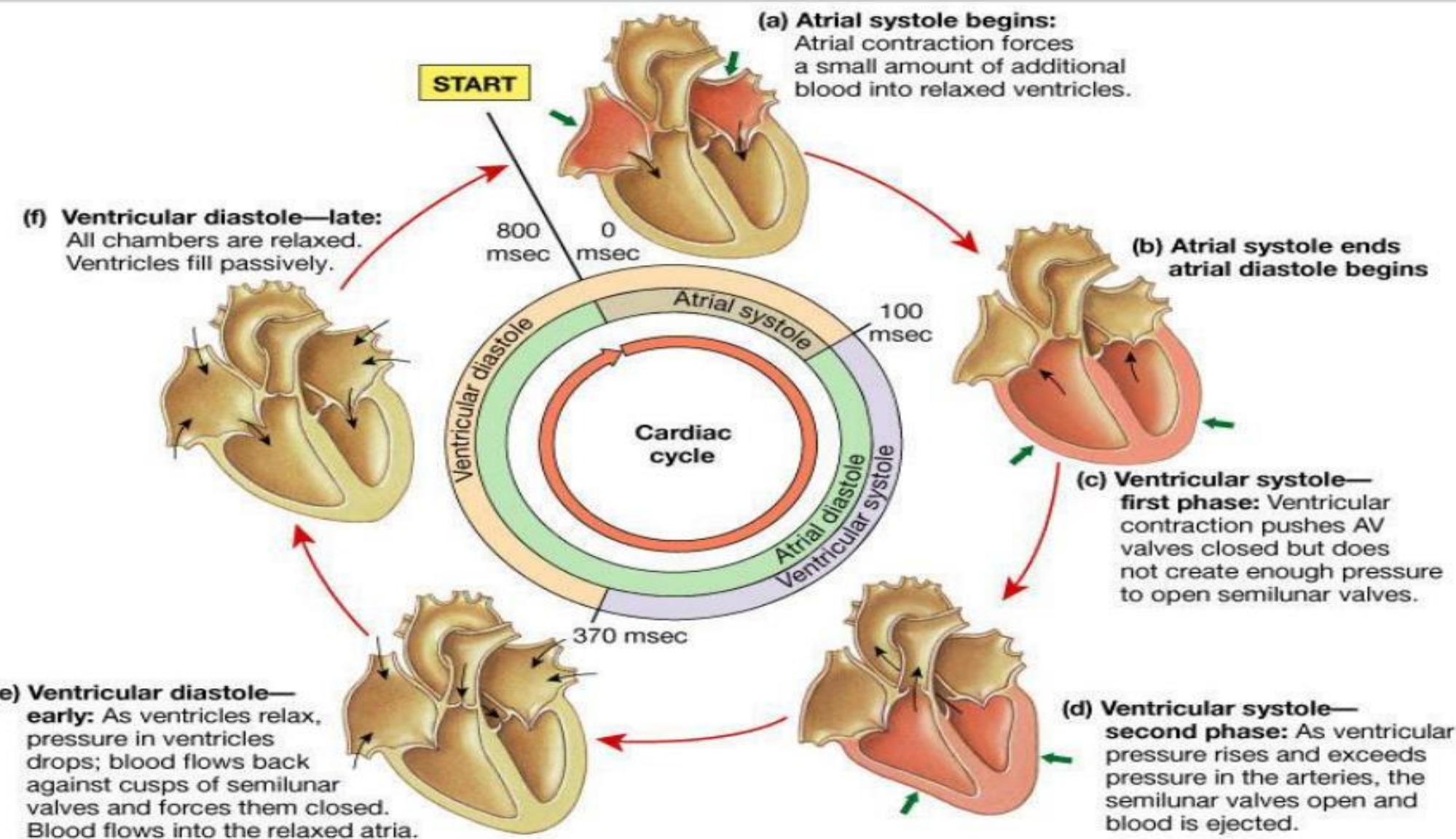
○ Relaxation Period:

- The atria and the ventricles are both relaxed.
- Ventricular repolarization causes ventricular diastole.

وزي ما حكينا قبل انه في القلب synchronization في خاصية Electrical synapses والي هي انه كل
الجزء اليمين والشمال مع بعض بتشتغل بسرعة وبتزامن
يعني booth atrium بشتغلوا مع بعض والصمامات بشتغلوا مع بعض و booth ventreicle وبشتغلوا مع
بعض

حكينا انه SA node في right atrium ، طيب الجهة left الحزينة شو ما الها اشي ؟!
اكيد في حل، SA node يتشعب منها الياف fibers الى right atrium و left atrium وبعد
right atrium عن طريق Generation of Action Potential الى بعمل على diastole
right and left ventricle diastole وبنفس الوقت تكون في and left atrium systole

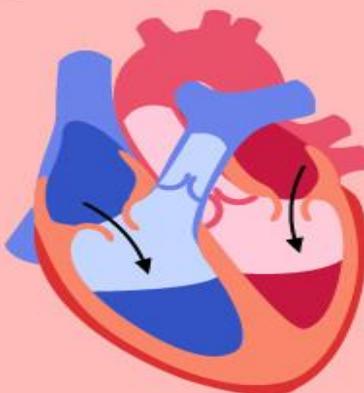
Figure 20.16 Phases of the Cardiac Cycle



PHASES OF THE CARDIAC CYCLE

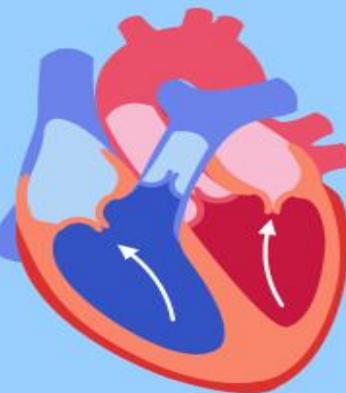
Atriole systole begins

Atrial contraction forces blood into ventricles



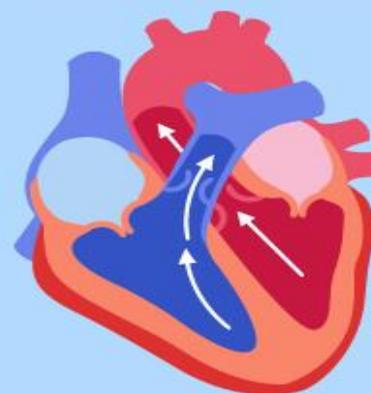
Ventricular systole (first phase)

Ventricular contraction pushes AV valves closed



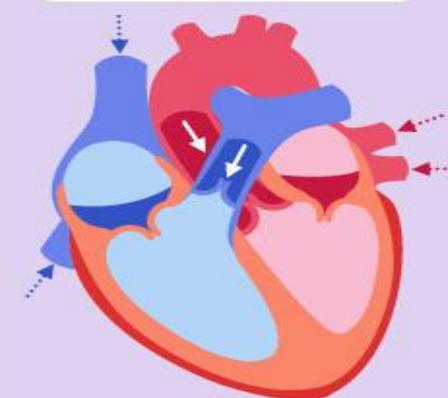
Ventricular systole (second phase)

Semilunar valves open and blood is ejected



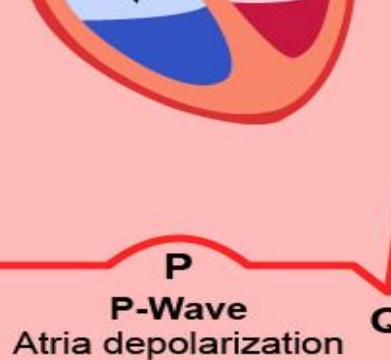
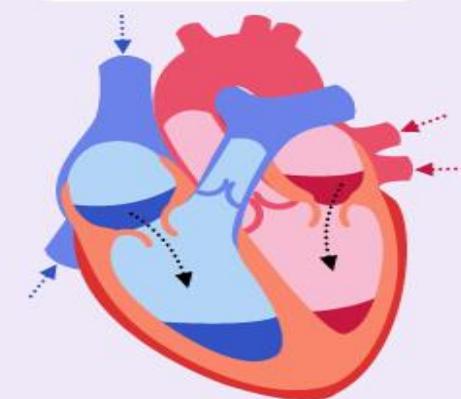
Ventricular diastole (early)

Semilunar valves close and blood flows into atria



Ventricular diastole (late)

Chambers relax and blood fills ventricles passively



Atrial Diastole **Atrial Systole**

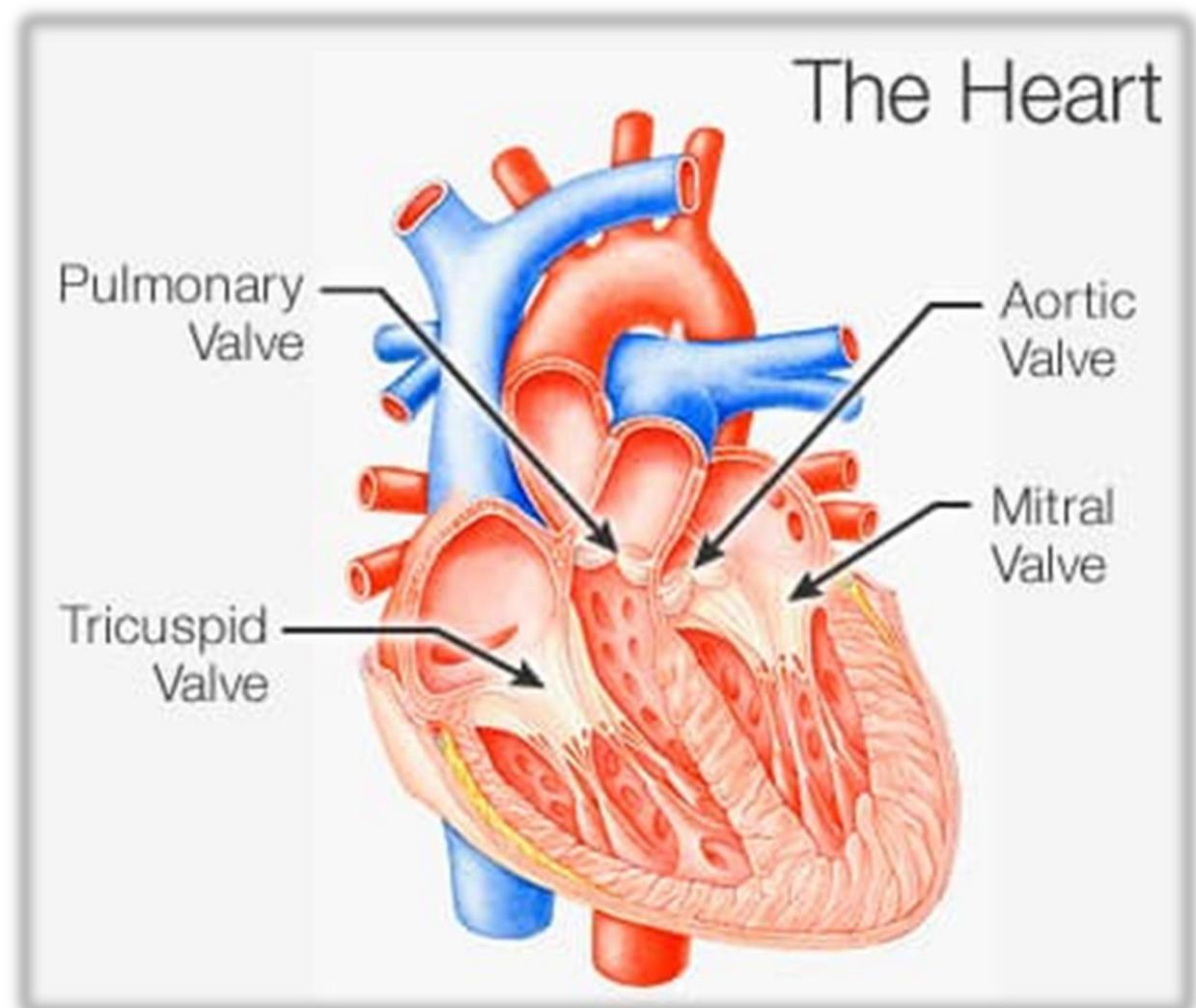
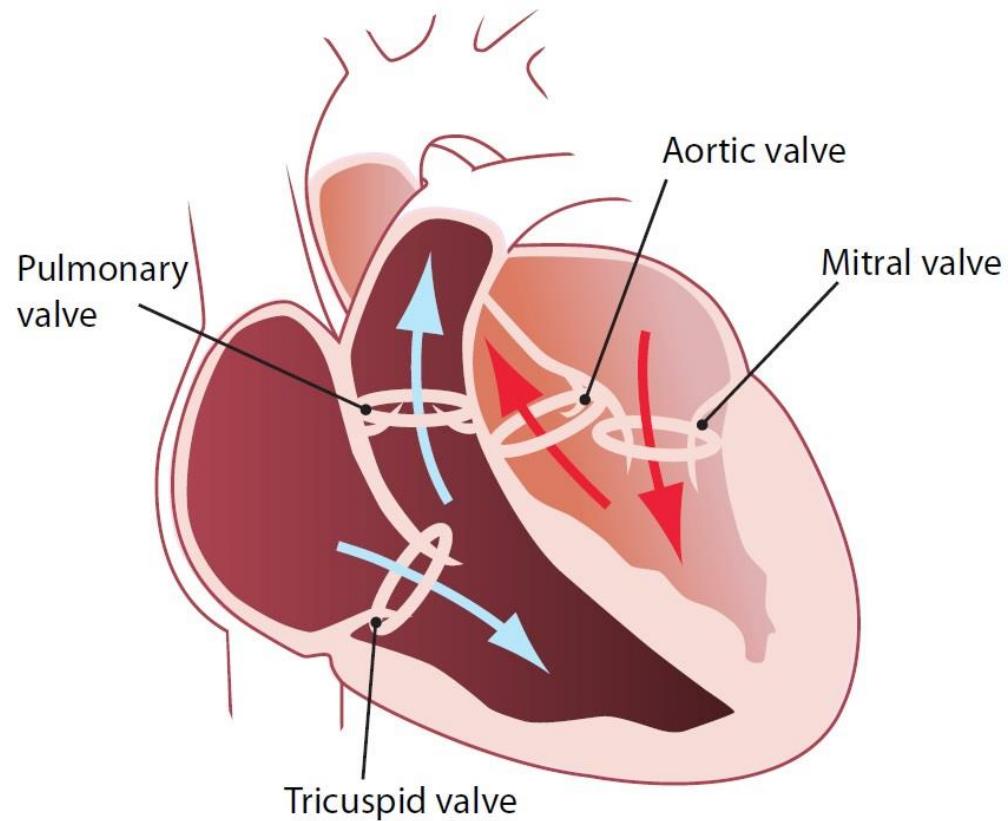
Ventricular Diastole

Atrial Diastole

Ventricular Systole

Ventricular Diastole

HEART VALVES



HEART SOUNDS

الслуша

وهو عملية الاستماع إلى الأصوات داخل الجسم، يتم عادةً باستخدام

- Auscultation, the act of listening to sounds within the body, is usually done with a stethoscope.
سماعة الطبيب
- During each cardiac cycle, there are four heart sounds, but in a normal heart only the first and second heart sounds (S1 and S2) are loud enough to be heard through a stethoscope.

Atrioventricular Valves (AV Valves)

صوت هذا بطبع لما يسخر الصمامات بين valves وبين atrium و ventricle الى هم

اكثر صوتين واضحات

- **The first sound (S1)**, which can be described as a lubb sound, is louder and a bit longer than the second sound. S1 is caused by blood turbulence **associated with closure of the AV valves soon after ventricular systole begins**.

صوت بطبع لما يسخر الصمامات الى بنسيمه aortic and pulmonary valves

- **The second sound (S2)**, which is shorter and not as loud as the first, can be described as a dupp sound. S2 is caused by blood turbulence **associated closure of the semilunar (aortic and pulmonary) valves at the beginning of ventricular diastole**.

هذا الصوت ممكن يكون طبيعي زي واحد لاعب رياضية او مش طبيعي

- Normally not loud enough to be heard, **S3** is due to blood turbulence during **rapid ventricular filling**, and **S4** is due to blood turbulence during **atrial systole**

بس هذا الصوت دائمًا مش طبيعي

معلومات على الطاير
لو في واحد عند حالة
مرضية وطلع عنده
الاصوات الاربعة بيكون

الترتيب

S4

S3

S1

S2

Heart sounds

- Auscultation – listening to heart sound via stethoscope
- Four heart sounds
 - S_1 – “lubb” caused by the closing of the AV valves
 - S_2 – “dupp” caused by the closing of the semilunar valves
 - S_3 – a faint sound associated with blood flowing into the ventricles
 - S_4 – another faint sound associated with atrial contraction

CARDIAC OUTPUT

مخرجات القلب

خرج

- **Cardiac output (CO)** is the volume of blood ejected from the left ventricle (or the right ventricle) into the aorta (or pulmonary trunk) each minute. Cardiac output equals **the stroke volume (SV)**, the volume of blood ejected by the ventricle during each contraction, multiplied by **the heart rate (HR)**, the number of heartbeats per minute:

$$CO \text{ (mL/min)} = SV \text{ (mL/beat)} \times HR \text{ (beats/min)}$$

الفرق بين cardiac output لشخص بيعمل تمارين من exercise وهو في فترة الراحة

- **Cardiac reserve** is the difference between a person's maximum cardiac output and cardiac output at rest. The average person has a cardiac reserve of four or five times the resting value.

في فترة التمارين يزيد بمقدار اربع او خمس مرات اكثرا من فترة الراحة cardiac output

REGULATION OF STROKE VOLUME

- A healthy heart will pump out the blood that entered its chambers during the previous diastole.

الي هي حكينا كمية الدم التي يضخها ventricle في كل انقباضة

علاقة طردية

كلما زاد الامتناع بالدم قبل الانقباض \leftarrow زاد التمدد \leftarrow يزداد SV

ثلاث عوامل

تنأك

- Three factors regulate stroke volume and ensure that the left and right ventricles pump equal volumes of blood: (1) preload, the degree of stretch on the heart before it contracts; (2) contractility, the forcefulness of contraction of individual ventricular muscle fibers; and (3) afterload, the pressure that must be exceeded before ejection of blood from the ventricles can occur.

علاقة طردية
كلما كانت قوة الانقباض
أكبر \leftarrow يزداد SV

قوة الانقباضات

العلاقة عكسيه

كلما زاد الضغط في الشريان \leftarrow يكون من الصعب على
ventricle أن يضخ الدم \leftarrow يقل SV

هو الضغط الذي يجب تجاوزه حتى
يخرج الدم من ventricle

هي كمية الدم التي من المتوقع أن يتم تعبأتها
قبل في \rightarrow chambers of the heart
ventricles او atrium

PRELOAD: EFFECT OF STRETCHING

- Within limits, the more the heart fills with blood during diastole, the greater the force of contraction during systole. This relationship is known as the Frank–Starling law of the heart.

لو زاد **preload** بيزيد **stroke volume** ويزيد **cardiac output** ويزيد **contractions** وبزيده **venous return** ويكون على

- The preload is proportional to the end-diastolic volume (EDV), (the volume of blood that fills the ventricles at the end of diastole). Normally, the greater the EDV, the more forceful the next contraction. **وهو حجم الدم في ventricle في نهاية diastole**

طري

المدة التي كان مسموح لها **chamber** تعمل **diastole**

طري

- Two key factors determine EDV: (1) the duration of ventricular diastole and (2) venous return, the volume of blood returning to the right ventricle.

هي كمية الدم الراجعة من right ventricle إلى right atrium إلى superior vena cava SVC and inferior vena cava IVC والتي بعدها تنتقل إلى

CONTRACTILITY

- ❑ **Myocardial contractility**, the strength of contraction at any given preload.
- ❑ Substances that increase contractility are **positive inotropic agents** (promote calcium ions inflow during cardiac action potentials), those that decrease contractility are **negative inotropic agents** (reducing calcium ions inflow).

AFTERLOAD

الدم يتحرك دائماً من منطقة الضغط العالي إلى الضغط المنخفض

ضغط right ventricle يجب أن يتجاوز ضغط الشريان الرئوي حتى تُفتح
ويخرج الدم إلى الرئة Pulmonary valve

- Ejection of blood from the heart begins when pressure in the right ventricle exceeds the pressure in the pulmonary trunk, and when the pressure in the left ventricle exceeds the pressure in the aorta.

إلى هم نفسهم نوعين aortic valve و Pulmonary valve

ضغط left ventricle يجب أن يتجاوز ضغط الشريان الأورطي حتى تُفتح
ويخرج الدم إلى الجسم aortic valae

- At that point, the higher pressure in the ventricles causes blood to push the (semilunar valves) open. The pressure that must be overcome before a semilunar valve can open is termed the **afterload**.

يُطلق على الضغط الذي يجب التغلب عليه قبل أن يتمكن هذا الصمامات من الفتح

ارتفاع ضغط الدم

الحالات

- Conditions that can increase afterload include hypertension (elevated blood pressure) and narrowing of arteries by atherosclerosis.

وتضيق الشرايين بسبب تصلب الشرايين

REGULATION OF HEART RATE

Autonomic Regulation of Heart Rate:

- ❖ Nervous system regulation of the heart originates in the (cardiovascular center) in the medulla oblongata. The cardiovascular center then directs appropriate output by increasing or decreasing the frequency of nerve impulses in both the sympathetic and parasympathetic branches of the ANS.

هذا المركز يتحكم في ضربات القلب

عن طريق

هذا يزيد معدل ضربات القلب

وهي بقل عدد ضربات القلب
- ❖ Proprioceptors that are monitoring the position of limbs and muscles send nerve impulses at an increased frequency to the cardiovascular center.

ترافق وضع الأطراف والعضلات
- ❖ Proprioceptor input is a major stimulus for the quick rise in heart rate that occurs at the onset of physical activity.
- ❖ Other sensory receptors that provide input to the cardiovascular center include chemoreceptors, which monitor chemical changes in the blood, and baroreceptors, which monitor the stretching of major arteries and veins caused by the pressure of the blood flowing through them. Important baroreceptors located in the arch of the aorta and in the carotid arteries.

التي ترافق التغيرات الكيميائية في الدم

التي ترصد تمدد الشرايين والأوردة الرئيسية الناتج عن ضغط الدم المتدايق عبرها

REGULATION OF HEART RATE

- Autonomic Regulation of Heart Rate:
 - ❖ Through the sympathetic cardiac accelerator nerves: In SA (and AV) node fibers, norepinephrine speeds the rate of spontaneous depolarization so that these pacemakers fire impulses more rapidly and heart rate increases; in contractile fibers throughout the atria and ventricles, norepinephrine enhances calcium ions entry through the voltage-gated slow calcium ions channels, thereby increasing contractility.
 - ❖ Through Parasympathetic nerve impulses reach the heart via the right and left vagus (X) nerves: Vagal axons terminate in the SA node, AV node, and atrial myocardium. They release acetylcholine, which decreases heart rate by slowing the rate of spontaneous depolarization in autorhythmic fibers. As only a few vagal fibers innervate ventricular muscle, changes in parasympathetic activity have little effect on contractility of the ventricles.

CHEMICAL REGULATION OF HEART RATE

1. **Hormones:** Epinephrine and norepinephrine (from the adrenal medullae) enhance the heart's pumping effectiveness. These hormones affect cardiac muscle fibers in much the same way as does norepinephrine released by cardiac accelerator nerves—they increase both heart rate and contractility. One sign of hyperthyroidism (excessive thyroid hormone) is tachycardia, an elevated resting heart rate.
2. **Cations.:** Given that differences between intracellular and extracellular concentrations of several cations (for example, sodium and potassium ions) are crucial for the production of action potentials in all nerve and muscle fibers. Elevated blood levels of potassium ions or sodium ions decrease heart rate and contractility. Excess sodium ions blocks calcium inflow during cardiac action potentials, thereby decreasing the force of contraction, whereas excess potassium ions blocks generation of action potentials. A moderate increase in interstitial (and thus intracellular) calcium ions level speeds heart rate and strengthens the heartbeat.

Chemical Regulation of Heart Rate

في الغدة الدرقية thyroid glande

تعمل على إفراز هرمونات الغدة الدرقية التي هي التي بنسميهم T3 و T4 هدول بس يزيدو بتزيد عمليات الايض يعني بيزيد وبزيد heart rate يعني hyperthyroidism وبيكون عند هدول الناس contractility وبيكون عندهم تعرق بزيادة وفقدان الوزن ومتوتر ومعصب

وكمان في Cations هي الايونات التي شحنتها موجبة مثل الصوديوم والكالسيوم والبوتاسيوم ومغنيسيوم:

الكالسيوم Ca^{2+} بيزيد heart rate و بيزيد contractility

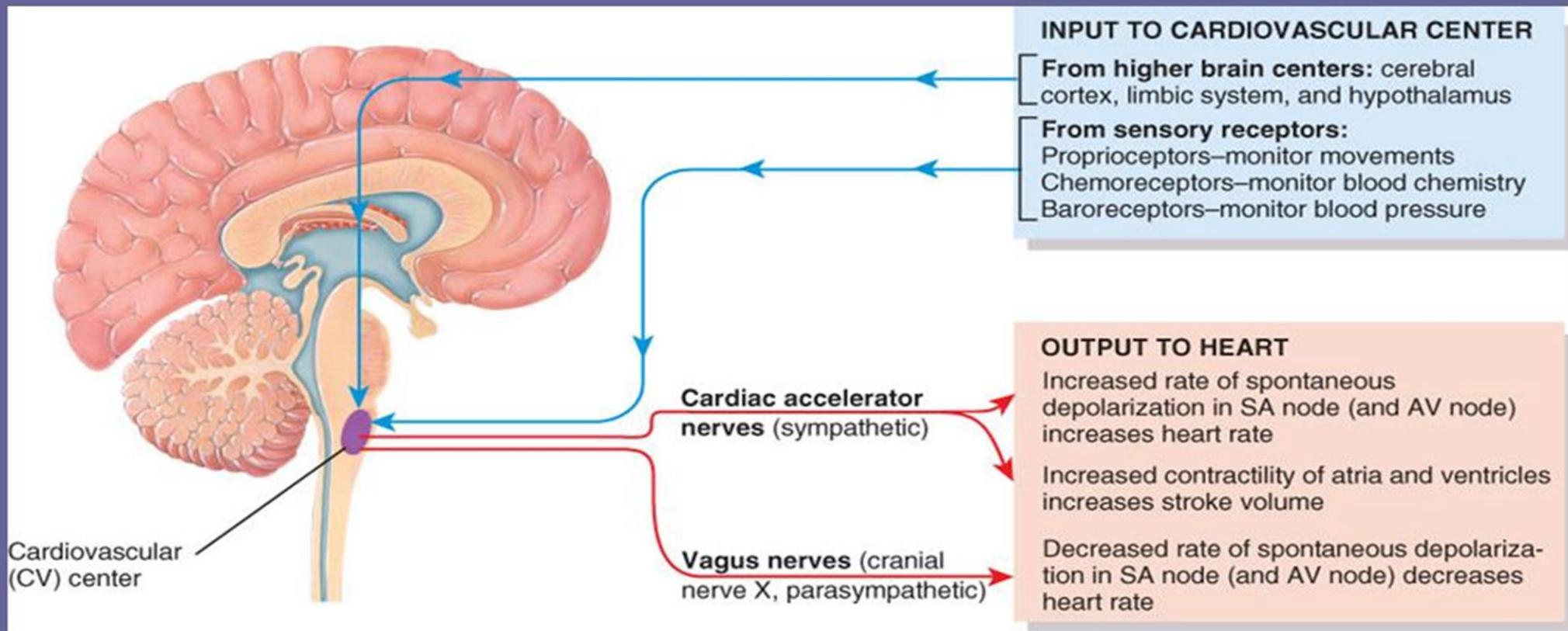
البوتاسيوم K^{+} بقل heart rate و بقل contractility

الصوديوم Na^{+} بقل heart rate و بقل contractility

هسا احنا نحتاج عشان انقباض العضلات الكالسيوم و ATP و actin و myosin وترتيب فتح القنوات لما يصير في action potential هو انه في احدى الخطوات بتفتح قنوات الصوديوم وبصير مرحلة Depolarization وبعدين اغلاقها وفتح قنوات الكالسيوم بصير في مرحلة Plateau وبصير في عنا Contraction

وبعد كل هذا الرغبي يعني لو تأخر اغلاق قنوات الصوديوم وبالتالي تأخير فتح قنوات الكالسيوم وبالتالي contractility اقل

Regulation of Heart Rate



OTHER FACTORS IN HEART RATE REGULATION

- Age, gender, physical fitness, and body temperature also influence resting heart rate.
- A physically fit person may even exhibit bradycardia, a resting heart rate under 50 beats/min.

الي بيكون عدد ضربات قلبه اقل من 70 يسمى Bradycardia
والى بيكون عدد ضربات قلبه اعلى من 100 يسمى Tachycardia

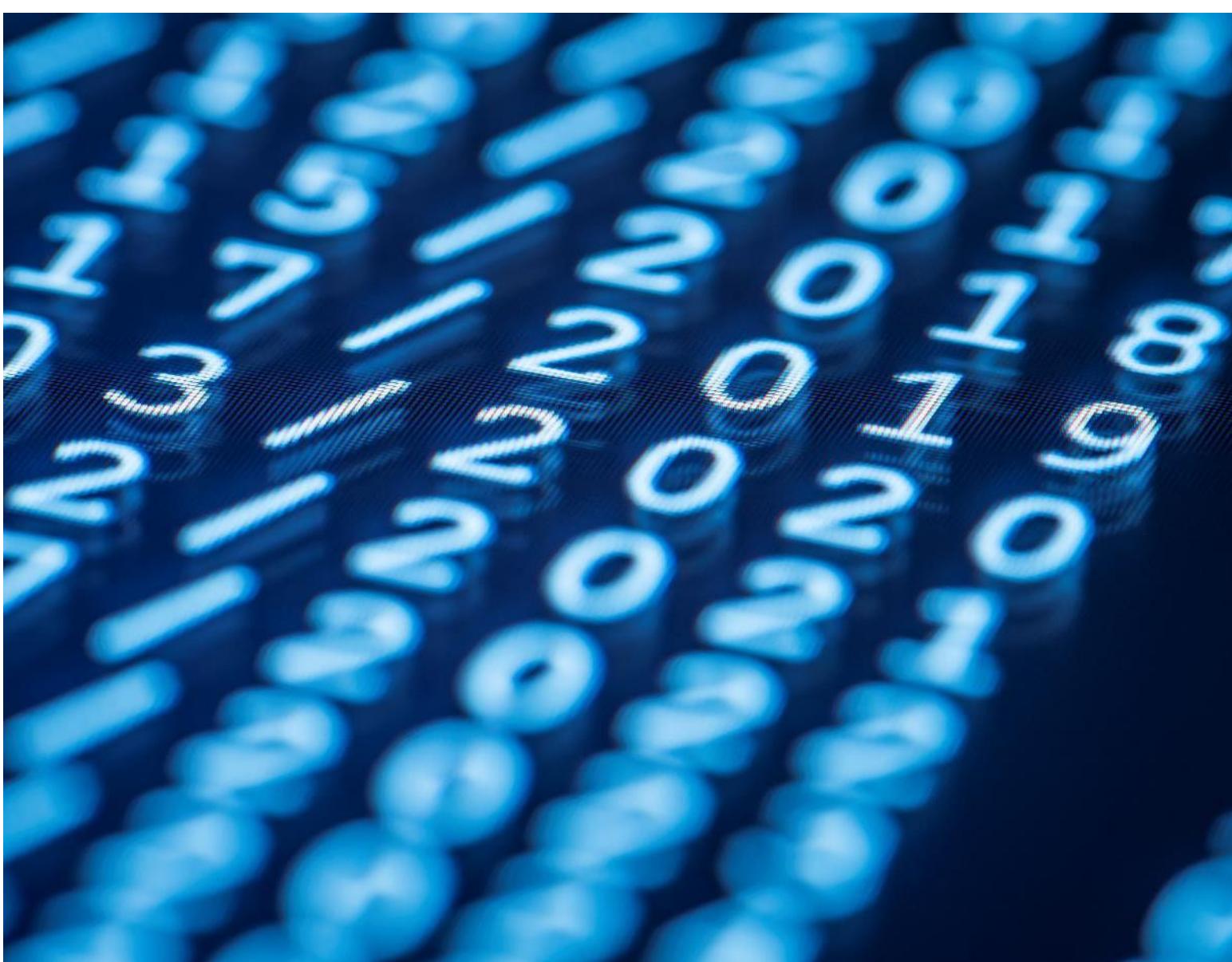
أثناء جراحة تشوهات القلب
- During surgical repair of certain heart abnormalities, it is helpful to slow a patient's heart rate by hypothermia, in which the person's body is deliberately cooled to a low core temperature.

إبطاء معدل ضربات قلب المريض عن طريق خفض درجة حرارة الجسم، حيث يتم تبريد جسم الشخص عمدًا إلى درجة حرارة منخفضة في القلب.

HELP FOR FAILING HEARTS

زراعة القلب

- **Cardiac transplantation** is the replacement of a severely damaged heart with a normal heart from a brain-dead or recently deceased donor.
هي استبدال قلب متضرر بشدة بقلب طبيعي من متبرع ميت دماغياً أو متوفى حديثاً.
- **Cardiac transplants** are performed on patients with **end-stage heart failure** or **severe coronary artery disease**.



THANK YOU

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